AMENDMENT TO THE TITLE

Please amend the Title of the invention as follows:

REMEDIES FOR PEMPHIGUS CONTAINING ANTI-CD40L ANTIBODIES ~~ANTAGONIST~~ AS THE ACTIVE INGREDIENT

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please add the following paragraph after the title on page 1 of the specification:

This application is a national phase application under 35 U.S.C. §371 of International Application No. PCT/JP03/04219, filed March 2, 2003, entitled "Remedies for pemphigus containing CD40L antagonist as the active ingredient" which claims the benefit of Japanese Patent Application No. 2002-101886, filed March 3, 2002, both of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Please amend the specification at the first full paragraph on page 8 as follows:

Anti-serum can be obtained after immunization of thus purified CD40L protein or a peptide fragment with an adjuvant, and a polyclonal antibody can be isolated from the anti-serum if so desired. Further, for producing a monoclonal antibody, antibody-producing cells (lymphocytes) are collected from the immunized animals, which cells are then immortalized by fusing with myeloma cells according to a standard cell-fusion method to obtain hybridoma cells. This technique is a method that has been established in the art and can be carried out according to an appropriate manual (Harlow et al, Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual ~~Mannual~~, 1998, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory). Still further, a monoclonal antibody may be generated by other methods for producing human monoclonal antibodies including human B-cell hybridoma technique (Kozbar et al., Immunol. Today, 4, 72, 1983), EBV-hybridoma method (Cole et al., Monoclonal Antibody in Cancer Therapy, 1985, Allen R. Bliss, Inc., pages 77-96), and screening of a combinatorial antibody library (Huse et al., Science, 246, 1275, 1989).

Please amend the specification at the paragraph bridging pages 9-10 as follows:

Formulation of a remedy and a preventive agent for pemphigus is appropriately selected based on the means of administration. For example, pharmaceutical compositions suitable for the injection use include a sterilized aqueous solution (if water-soluble) or dispersion solution, and a sterilized injection solution or a sterilized powder for instantly preparing a dispersion solution. Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for the injection use should always be sterilized and they should be fluid enough to the extent that an injector can be handled easily. The compositions should be stable under the manufacture and storage conditions and should be protected from the action of contaminated microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. Carriers may be, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (e.g. glycerol, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, etc.) and vehicles comprising suitable mixtures of these or may be dispersion vehicles. A suitable fluid property can be maintained by applying coating with such as lecithin, and for a dispersion solution, by maintaining a necessary particle size and by using surfactants. Protection from the action of bacteria is actualized with various antibacterial agents and antifungal agents, such as paraben, chlorobutanol, phenol, ascorbic acid and thimerosal. In many cases, it would be suitable that the compositions contain isotonic agents including sugar, polyalcohol such as mannitol and sorbitol, and sodium chloride. The absorption of injection compositions can be sustained ~~absorbed sustainedly~~ by combining with ~~compounding~~ agents which delay ~~for delaying~~ absorption, such as aluminum monostearate or gelatin, in the compositions.